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State Radiation Control Legislation 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Environmental Health Service

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	Title	
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ORO 69-4	Conference on Federal-State Implementation of Public Law 90-602, March 24-26, 1969, Montgomery, Alabama.	PB 189-655
ORO 69-5	Radiation Sources in Secondary Schools. Report of a Limited Survey, 1969.	PB 188-701
ORO 70-1	Directory of Personnel Responsible for Radiological Health Programs, February 1970. (out of print)	
ORO 70-2	State Radiation Control Legislation-1969.	
ORO 70-3	Directory of Personnel Responsible for Radiological Health Programs, July 1970.	

BRH/ORO 70-2

State Radiation Control Legislation 1969

Bobby L. Dillard
Office of Regional Operations

June 1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Environmental Health Service
Bureau of Radiological Health
Rockville, Maryland 20852

FOREWORD

The Bureau of Radiological Health continues to carry out a national program designed to reduce man's exposure to ionizing and nonionizing radiation.

Within the Bureau, the Office of Regional Operations assists and advises the Bureau Director on regional and State radiological health activities. This office coordinates all radiological health activities for our active federal-State partnership to achieve and maintain comprehensive radiological health control. The Office of Regional Operations also guides and directs the State participation in Public Law 90-602.

The Bureau publishes its findings in Radiological Health Data and Reports (a monthly publication), Public Health Service numbered reports, appropriate scientific journals, and technical report series for the Bureau's divisions, offices and laboratories.

The technical reports of the Office of Regional Operations (ORO) allow comprehensive publishing of the results of intramural and contractor projects. The reports are distributed to State and local radiological health personnel, Bureau technical staff, Bureau advisory committee members, university radiation safety officers, libraries and information services, industry, hospitals, laboratories, schools, the press, and other interested individuals. These reports are also included in the collections of the Library of Congress and the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information.

Your additional comments on these reports or requests for further information are encouraged.

John C. Villforth
Director
Bureau of Radiological Health

PREFACE

The Bureau of Radiological Health has been established as the focal point for radiological health activities within the United States Public Health Service. The Bureau's Office of Regional Operations has been assigned the responsibility to disseminate technical information to States, review and compile federal-State legislation and assist State program development, maintenance and expansion.

In order to provide guidance in achieving and maintaining comprehensive radiological health control programs, this report on State radiation control legislation containing pertinent changes and new developments which have taken place during calendar year 1969 is being published. It has been compiled from reports received from the Commerce Clearing House State Legislative Reporting Service.

Appreciation is expressed to all radiological health regional representatives who provided comments and suggestions on the draft version of this report.

James W. Miller

James W. Miller, D.D.S.
Director
Office of Regional Operations

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KEY TO SYMBOLS

AB - Assembly Bill

ACR - Assembly Concurrent Resolution

AJR - Assembly Joint Resolution

HB - House Bill

HJR - House Joint Resolution

LB - Legislative Bill

SB - Senate Bill

X - First Special Session

ABSTRACT

This report, which presents a review of State radiation control legislation, has been divided into three sections: legislation approved during calendar year 1969; legislation defeated or pending during calendar year 1969; and existing laws or statutes governing ionizing radiation, nonionizing radiation and radiologic technology. An index and a brief description of each bill introduced in 1969 are included.

STATE RADIATION CONTROL LEGISLATION
1969

SUMMARY

This report, which presents a review of State radiation control legislation, has been divided into three sections: legislation approved during calendar year 1969; legislation defeated or pending during calendar year 1969; and existing laws or statutes governing ionizing radiation, nonionizing radiation and radiologic technology. The legislation in the first two sections has been listed in alphabetical order by State. The bills have been arranged in numerical order by Assembly, House, Legislative and Senate groupings. For easy reference, the index has been arranged in alphabetical order by subject matter. Civil defense legislation has not been included in this report.

All State legislatures, except Kentucky and Virginia, met in regular sessions during 1969. One hundred and thirty-nine bills or resolutions pertaining to radiation control were considered in 36 States. Forty-six bills were enacted or adopted, while 23 bills are still pending action. Approximately 50 percent of the radiation bills introduced in the legislatures failed to pass.

Although many of the bills are concerned with rather minor aspects of radiation control, several bills are of considerable importance to State radiation control programs. Examples are: bills giving the Health Department the authority to control nonionizing radiation in Alaska, Arkansas, New York and Oklahoma; bills introduced in Florida and Oregon authorizing control of nonionizing radiation; bills introduced in Alabama, Connecticut and Maryland dealing with licensure of radiologic technologists; a bill passed in California calling for the certification of all users of ionizing radiation sources; and, a bill introduced in Iowa to establish an ionizing and nonionizing radiation control program.

During the past year, 18 bills relating to nuclear compacts were introduced in 14 States; 11 of these bills were enacted. In 20 States, of the 39 bills introduced concerning nuclear energy development, 12 were approved. Ten separate bills were introduced in four State legislatures regarding workmen's compensation. Three bills amending workmen's compensation statutes were enacted in Illinois and South Carolina. None of the nine bills regarding environmental radiation pollution were passed. Legislative bills relating to nonionizing radiation were introduced in eight States; four of these bills were enacted. The practice of radiologic technology was the subject in 11 bills, three of which were approved in California and Connecticut.

Resolutions of significance to radiation protection were adopted in one State and proposed in four others. Although resolutions do not have the force of law, they do indicate the trend of legislative thinking. Legislative Function Committees in the Nevada Legislature were directed to invite any discussion on the health and safety of nuclear testing. In California and Utah, resolutions concerned with underground testing failed to pass in either House. Nuclear power plants were of concern in the Maryland and Colorado Legislatures, but the resolutions were not adopted.

Since 1951, a total of 46 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have enacted specific laws for the regulation of ionizing radiation (Table 1). Some of these laws are restricted to certain occupations or are amendments to existing statutes. In Iowa, Michigan, Rhode Island, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, the responsibility for some aspects of radiation protection is assumed under general public health laws. The technical details of regulatory control are generally not included in these enabling acts; rather this authority is delegated to State agencies.

In addition, six States have approved legislation for the regulation of all sources of ionizing and nonionizing (electromagnetic) electronic product radiation, and three States have specific legislation for the registration of laser devices (Table 2). Also, three States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have approved specific laws controlling the use of ionizing radiation on human beings (Table 3).

MAJOR STATE LEGISLATION ENACTED

(1969)

ALASKA

HB-48 — Western Interstate Nuclear Compact — approved 4/26/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

HB-267 — Nonionizing Radiation Control — approved 4/26/69

The Radiation Protection Act is amended to include all electronic and atomic radiations. Comprehensive policies and programs for the evaluation and determination of hazards associated with the use of radiation are to be developed.

SB-100 — Nuclear Energy Development — approved 5/1/69

The Commission for Ocean Advancement through Science and Technology is created to determine what policies are needed regarding such things as nuclear energy in water and power development.

ARIZONA

SB-75 — Western Interstate Nuclear Compact — approved 4/8/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents. The Arizona Atomic Energy Commission is appropriated $10,000 for the expenses of the Western Interstate Nuclear Compact during the first year of its operation.

ARKANSAS

HB-328 Nonionizing Radiation Control approved 4/17/69

This act provides for a program to effectively regulate radiation emitted from electronic products or components of electronic products; to promote an orderly regulatory pattern within the State, among the States, between the federal government and the State, and facilitate intergovernmental cooperation; to establish procedures for assumption and performance of certain regulatory responsibilities with respect to the manufacture, distribution, installation, repair, or use of electronic products.

SB-98 Radioactive Waste Storage approved 2/25/69

The State Radiation Control Board is given power to acquire, own, and control sites for the concentration and storage of radioactive waste material, to provide for supervision and administration of such sites, to authorize the State Health Department to promulgate and enforce regulations pertaining to the use and operation of such sites, and to repeal conflicting laws.

CALIFORNIA

ACR-180 Nuclear Energy Development adopted 8/8/69

The duration of the Joint Legislative Committee on Atomic Development and Space is extended from the commencement of the 1970 session to the commencement of the 1971 session.

SB-404 Radioactive Materials approved 7/28/69

The adoption of compatible regulations on transportation of radioactive materials by the State Department of Public Health is required.

SB-555 Radioactive Materials approved 8/4/69

A lien in favor of the people of California is provided upon any object, building, etc., for expenses incurred in connection with decontamination thereof from radioactive materials.

CALIFORNIA (continued)

SB-1056 Radiologic Technology approved 9/4/69

The Department of Public Health is required to adopt, upon recommendation from the Radiologic Technology Certification Committee, regulations governing the use, by all persons, of radiation on human beings. The State Department of Public Health shall provide for the approval of schools for radiologic technologists.

SB-1379 Radiologic Technology approved 8/31/69

Every licensed dentist is required to certify that he or any person employed by him, who operates dental radiographic equipment, has passed an examination in radiation safety conducted by the Board of Dental Examiners.

CONNECTICUT

HB-6883 Radiological Compact approved 6/24/69

Radiological health protection is to be promoted within party States; mutual aid and assistance in radiological health matters and encouragement of the effective use of personnel and equipment by furthering the orderly acquisition and sharing of resources useful for programs of radiation protection.

HB-7424 Radiologic Technology approved 6/24/69

An advisory committee will be appointed to consider standards of education, training, and experience for persons operating ionizing radiation equipment under the supervision of licensed practitioners.

SB-800 Nuclear Energy Development approved 5/21/69

All atomic development activities are placed under the State planning council.

DELAWARE

SB-400-X — Health Department — approved 11/5/69

A Department of Health and Social Services is established, defining its organization, duties, and functions relating to mental and physical health, radiation, social services, and administration of functions of certain licensing boards. A Council on Radiation is to be established to advise the Director of Physical Health on such matters as regulations, utilization of sources and responsibilities in radiation control.

IDAHO

HB-31 — Nuclear Energy Development — approved 2/10/69

Section 39-3004, Idaho Code, is amended to allow the Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission to accept donations.

HB-362 — Nuclear Energy Development — approved 4/5/69

The Nuclear Energy Commission is appropriated $100,000 from the General Fund for expenses during the next biennium.

SB-1077 — Western Interstate Nuclear Compact — approved 2/20/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

SB-1342 — Nuclear Energy Development — approved 4/5/69

The State Board of Education is appropriated $200,000 from the General Fund for nuclear research at the Materials Testing Reactor during the next biennium.

SB-1376 — Western Interstate Nuclear Compact — approved 4/5/69

The Idaho Nuclear Energy Committee is appropriated $20,000 from the General Fund for the expenses of the Western Interstate Nuclear Compact during the next biennium.

ILLINOIS

HB-230 X rays approved 8/28/69

Hospitals and X-ray laboratories are required to retain their X-ray or Roentgen films of the human anatomy for as long as litigation may be pending involving such films.

HB-1721 Nuclear Energy Development approved 8/15/69

The Illinois Commission on Atomic Energy is created; the powers and duties of the Commission are defined, and an appropriation of $15,000 is made. The Commission shall investigate, support, encourage, and promote the economic, social, health, and technological impact of atomic energy on the citizens of Illinois.

HB-2479 Workmen's Compensation approved 10/13/69

The Workmen's Compensation Act is amended to extend the time limitation relating to disability or death resulting from exposure to radiation from 15 to 25 years.

HB-2480 Workmen's Compensation approved 10/13/69

The Workmen's Occupational Diseases Act is amended to extend the time limitation relating to disability or death resulting from exposure to radiation from 15 to 25 years.

SB-11 Radioactive Materials approved 8/26/69

Drivers of certain vehicles, including those with radioactive materials as cargo, will be required to stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail before crossing at grade any track of a railroad.

KANSAS

HB-1208 Nuclear Energy Development approved 4/23/69

A nuclear energy council is permanently established, providing for the composition thereof and prescribing the powers, duties, and authority

KANSAS (continued)

thereof. The council will evaluate studies, recommendations, and proposals of several State departments and act as an advisory group in the development and regulatory activities of the State relating to nuclear energy.

MARYLAND

SB-225 Sales Taxes approved 5/2/69

Under certain conditions, the nonsalvageable portion of nuclear fuel assemblies is exempt from sales taxes.

NEBRASKA

LB-414 Ionizing Radiation Control approved 3/13/69

The authority of the Department of Health is extended in the control of ionizing radiation to authorize the Department to adopt rules restricting the use of ionizing radiation not controlled by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts.

NEVADA

ACR-50 Nuclear Energy Development adopted 4/3/69

The Legislative Function Committees are directed to invite discussion of health and safety problems in nuclear testing.

AB-31 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact approved 4/24/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted and an appropriation of $10,000 is made; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HB-103 Ionizing Radiation Control approved 3/13/69

The Radiation Protection and Control Act is amended for minor changes. Definitions for registration, radiation machine, and radioactive material are included.

NEW MEXICO

HB-158 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact approved 3/17/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

NEW YORK

AB-6393 Nonionizing Radiation Control approved 4/27/69

The Public Health Law is amended to allow the Health Department to supervise and regulate public health aspects of ionizing, nonionizing, and electromagnetic radiation.

SB-2109 Ionizing Radiation Control approved 3/25/69

The Health Commissioner is empowered to deputize in writing, local health officers to perform duties of inspection and enforcement relating to the use of ionizing radiation.

SB-5694 Nuclear Energy Development approved 5/26/69

A corporation intending to construct a nuclear steam-electric generating facility is required to file an environmental feasibility report concurrently with filing a safety analysis report with the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

OKLAHOMA

HB-1405 Nonionizing Radiation Control approved 4/4/69

A study of electronic product radiation is to be conducted, and the State Health Department is designated the official State agency responsible for the administration of programs related to the control of electronic products.

OREGON

HB-1694 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact approved 6/11/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

HB-1777 Ionizing Radiation Control approved 6/3/69

A maximum annual fee of $10 for X-ray machine registration is established by the State Board of Health, and a maximum annual fee of $50 is established for a specific license granted pursuant to Oregon Statutes 453.665.

SB-524 Nuclear Energy Development approved 6/3/69

The private sale of municipal revenue bonds is authorized for nuclear power plants as an improvement to the city electric system.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SB-99 Workmen's Compensation approved 7/2/69

All forms of ionizing radiation injury, disability, or death shall be covered under Workmen's Compensation.

TEXAS

HB-707 X rays approved 5/27/69

Article 3737e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, is amended to admit certain records and certain X rays upon affidavit. The exact form to be filled out is contained in this act.

UTAH

SB-2-X Western Interstate Nuclear Compact approved 5/15/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

WASHINGTON

HB-383 Ionizing Radiation Control approved 3/19/69

An Advisory Council on Nuclear Energy and Radiation is created which will review and evaluate policies and programs of the State relating to ionizing radiation and make recommendations to the governor on matters relating to the development, utilization and regulation of sources of ionizing radiation.

HB-585 Nuclear Energy Development approved 5/23/69

The Joint Committee on Nuclear Energy is recreated. The act provides for the selection, term and reimbursement of certain expenditures of the members of the committee, the functions of the committee and the rights, powers and duties of the committee.

SB-327 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact approved 3/3/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

WYOMING

HB-211 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact approved 3/3/69

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted; its primary purpose is to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accident.

MAJOR STATE LEGISLATION DEFEATED OR PENDING

(1969)

ALABAMA

HB-1277 — Radiologic Technology — died in House

The regulation of radiologic technology, a Board of Radiologic Technologists Examiners, and the examination and licensing of radiologic technologists would have been provided for in this act.

SB-692 — Radiologic Technology — vetoed 9/14/69

The regulation of radiologic technology, a Board of Radiologic Technologists Examiners, and the examination and licensing of radiologic technologists would have been provided for in this act.

ARIZONA

SB-102 — Nuclear Energy Development — died in House

Members of the State Atomic Energy Commission would have been required to have not less than four years' education or experience in the use or control of atomic energy or ionizing radiation.

ARKANSAS

HB-692 — Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact — died in Senate

The withdrawal of the State from the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact would have been provided for in the act.

CALIFORNIA

AJR-25 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

The President would have been memorialized to order a cessation of all underground atomic tests until an investigation of their effects on oil wells off the California coast could have been conducted.

AB-1156 Workmen's Compensation died in House

In workmen's compensation, cancer would not have been held to be an injury unless it was caused solely and exclusively by carcinogenic radiation of carcinogenic chemical exposure peculiar to or arising out of employment.

AB-1163 Workmen's Compensation died in House

Cancer would have been specified not to be an injury for purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Law, unless caused solely and exclusively by carcinogenic radiation or carcinogenic chemical exposure peculiar to or arising out of employment.

SB-855 Radiologic Technology died in Senate

Standards of education, training, and experience would have been established for all persons who are not licentiates of the healing arts, but who use ionizing radiation on human beings and means would have been prescribed for assuring that those standards were met.

COLORADO

HJR-1013 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

A committee would have been appointed to study the advantages and disadvantages of having a nuclear power plant in Colorado.

HB-1392 Workmen's Compensation died in House

The last employer in whose employment an employee was last exposed to harmful quantities of ionizing radiation would have been made responsible for that exposure.

COLORADO (continued)

SB-132 Workmen's Compensation died in Senate

The last employer in whose employment an employee was last exposed to harmful quantities of ionizing radiation would have been made responsible for that exposure.

CONNECTICUT

HB-5892 X rays died in House

Biennial registrations of X-ray devices would have been repealed by this act.

HB-7417 Radiologic Technology died in House

An advisory committee on radiologic technologists would have been created to make recommendations affecting the health and safety of the public against the harmful effects of excessive ionizing radiation and to establish standards of education, training and experience for radiologic technologists and nuclear medicine technologists.

HB-7418 Radiologic Technology died in House

The protection of the health of the public against the harmful effects of improper exposure to ionizing radiation would have been provided for. There would have been required adequate training of persons operating ionizing radiation equipment by licensing and regulating of radiologic technologists and nuclear medicine technologists. A radiologic technology board within the Department of Health would have been established.

FLORIDA

HB-617 Nonionizing Radiation Control died in House

The promulgation of rules and regulations to control lasers and other nonionizing radiations would have been provided for in this bill.

FLORIDA (continued)

HB-1639 Environmental Pollution died in House

Temperature standards would have been adopted for the discharge of certain water into the public waters of the State. The administration of this act would have been by the Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Commission.

HB-1888 Radioactive Materials prefiled in House

Hazardous substances, including certain radioactive materials, are to be regulated by this act. The act would authorize determinations, variations, and exemptions; would provide prohibited acts, penalties, and injunctions; and would authorize embargo and seizure of misbranded or banned hazardous substances.

SB-408 Nonionizing Radiation Control died in Senate

The promulgation of rules and regulations to control lasers and other nonionizing radiations would have been provided for in this act.

SB-707 Radioactive Materials died in Senate

Hazardous substances, including certain radioactive materials, were to be regulated by this act. The act would have authorized determinations, variations, and exemptions; would have provided prohibited acts, penalties, and injunctions; and would have authorized embargo and seizure of misbranded or banned hazardous substances.

GEORGIA

Note: Bills not disposed of at odd-year sessions may be brought up for consideration at even-year sessions.

HB-959 Radiation Council pending in House

The term of office of the appointee to the Radiation Control Council, who is appointed from the State at large, would be abolished effective the date the governor appoints a veterinarian to the council.

HAWAII

Note: Bills not disposed of at odd-year sessions may be brought up for consideration at even-year sessions.

HB-638 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact pending in House

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact would be adopted; its primary purpose would be to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

HB-759 Ionizing Radiation Control pending in House

Requirements to limit the use of radiation producing devices in the healing arts to licensed practitioners in medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and podiatry, and technicians under the direct control of a licensed person would be established.

HB-1052 Ionizing Radiation Control pending in House

Requirements to limit the use of radiation producing devices in the healing arts to licensed practitioners in medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, chiropractic, and podiatry, and technicians under the direct control of a licensed person would be established.

HB-1138 Nuclear Energy Development pending in House

An atomic development authority would be created to encourage the maximum development and use of atomic energy for peaceful and productive purposes within the State.

SB-635 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact pending in Senate

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact would be adopted; its primary purpose would be to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

HAWAII (continued)

SB-790 Ionizing Radiation Control pending in House

Requirements to limit the use of radiation producing devices in the healing arts to licensed practitioners in medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and podiatry, and technicians under the direct control of a licensed person would be established.

ILLINOIS

HB-2691 Workmen's Compensation killed in Senate

Ionizing radiation injury would have been covered under Workmen's Compensation.

HB-2692 Workmen's Compensation pending in Senate

The Workmen's Occupational Diseases Act would be amended to delete reference to diseases caused by atomic radiation.

IOWA

Note: Bills not disposed of at odd-year sessions may be brought up for consideration at even-year sessions.

SB-122 Midwest Nuclear Compact pending in Senate

The Midwest Nuclear Compact would be adopted; its primary purpose would be to provide for cooperation in reacting to proposed federal legislation, dissemination of nuclear information, and mutual aid in event of accidents.

SB-269 Ionizing & Nonionizing Radiation Control pending in Senate

An ionizing and nonionizing radiation control program would be established and would have the power to promulgate rules and regulations.

MAINE

HB-536 Nuclear Energy Development substituted

A study would have been conducted of a nuclear reactor and aluminum plant to be built at Trenton.

SB-351 Nuclear Energy Development died

The Maine Power Commission would have been created with powers and duties set forth; to study the electrical power needs of the State, including nuclear generating plants.

MARYLAND

Note: Bills vetoed or not acted upon after adjournment may be reconsidered by the next legislative meeting.

HJR-65 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

A committee on power plant development would have been created to review the existing program.

HJR-79 Environmental Pollution died in House

A study of the effects of thermal releases from fossil fuel and nuclear power stations would have been urged.

HB-341 Sales Taxes died in House

Under certain conditions, nuclear fuel assemblies would have been exempted from sales taxes.

HB-685 Radiologic Technology died in House

The licensing of radiologic technologists, the creation of the Maryland Radiologic Technologists Board of Examiners, the establishment of standards of education, training and experience of radiologic technologists, would have been provided for in this act.

MARYLAND (continued)

SB-763 — X rays — died in Senate

All dental patients receiving X rays would have been required to wear a lead apron.

MASSACHUSETTS

SB-1010 — Health Department — died in Senate

A bureau of consumer products protection would have been established in the Department of Public Health.

MICHIGAN

Note: Bills not disposed of at odd-year sessions may be brought up for consideration at even-year sessions.

HB-2126 — Nonionizing Radiation Control — pending in House

The registration and inspection of laser systems would be required by the Department of Public Health. All accidental injury caused by a laser system is required to be reported to the Department.

MINNESOTA

HB-1793 — X rays — died in House

Chiropractors would have been authorized to diagnose cases by means of clinical and physical procedures, including X ray and to use such physical, mechanical, electrical, thermal, and dietetic measures as are incidental to chiropractic treatment.

HB-1966 — X rays — died in House

Chiropractors would have been permitted to use X ray and analytical instruments for the examination of the spine and for procedures preparatory to chiropractic adjustment.

MINNESOTA (continued)

SB-1370 — X rays — died in Senate

Chiropractors would have been authorized to diagnose cases by means of clinical and physical procedures, including X ray, and to use such physical, mechanical, electrical, thermal, and dietetic measures as are incidental to chiropractic treatment.

SB-1851 — X rays — died in Senate

Chiropractors would have been permitted to use X ray and analytical instruments for the examination of the spine and for procedures preparatory to chiropractic adjustment.

SB-2338 — Nuclear Energy Development — died in Senate

Prior to July 1, 1974, no person, corporation, company, association or other entity would have been allowed to construct or complete construction of any atomic power generator plant within the State of Minnesota.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SB-173 — Nuclear Energy Development — died in Senate

The establishment of a nuclear power plant site elevation council and the licensing of nuclear power plants would have been provided for in this act.

NEW JERSEY

Note: Bills not disposed of at odd-year sessions may be brought up for consideration at even-year sessions.

AB-614 — Radiologic Technology — vetoed 1/13/70

The requirement for a certificate under the act concerning certification of X-ray technicians would not have applied to licensed dentists and persons who operate, under a licensed dentist's supervision, only equipment designed for dental radiographs.

NEW JERSEY (continued)

AB-974 Environmental Pollution pending in House

Thermal discharges flowing into any waters of the State would be prohibited except under approved conditions as would be approved by the Department of Health.

SB-176 Nuclear Energy Development died in Senate

The New Jersey State Atomic and Space Development Act would be created. The purposes would be to encourage and cooperate in the maximum development and use of atomic energy for peaceful and productive purposes and the active furtherance of space activities within the State.

SB-599 Radiologic Technology died in House

The act concerning X-ray technicians would be amended to provide for approval of dental X-ray technology schools and issuance of a limited certificate to dental assistants.

NEW YORK

Note: Senate bills not disposed of at odd-year sessions are automatically reintroduced at even-year sessions.

AB-1588 X rays died in House

An X ray of a party would have been admissible as evidence in personal injury action, if there was photographically inscribed on the X ray, the name and age of the injured party, and certain other stated information.

AB-2131 X-ray Sales Tax died in House

Medical, diagnostic, and therapeutic X-ray equipment including X-ray film purchased by a radiologist would have been exempted from sales tax.

AB-3425 Ionizing Radiation Control died in House

The health commissioner would have been empowered to deputize in writing, local health officers to perform duties of inspection and enforcement relating to the use of ionizing radiation.

NEW YORK (continued)

AB-5124 X rays died in House

Upon payment of charges, ownership of X-ray plates would have passed to the patient and be surrendered to him on demand.

AB-5472 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

A person, firm, or public authority would have been prohibited from constructing or operating nuclear generating facilities unless the site or location was first approved by the Public Service Commission and a permit permitting thermal discharge to waters of the State was issued by the Health Department.

AB-5715 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

Jurisdiction, supervision, powers, and duties of the Public Service Commission would have been extended to the State Atomic and Space Development Authority and to the Power Authority of the State.

AB-5716 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

The Public Authorities Law would have been amended to require that any contractural agreement between the State Atomic and Space Development Authority and the State Power Authority be subject to approval of the legislature.

AB-5717 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

The maximum aggregate principal amount of bonds and notes which may be issued by the State Atomic Research and Development Authority would have been fixed at $30,000,000.

AB-5718 Nuclear Energy Development died in House

A legislative council on atomic energy would have been established to study activities of persons, public authorities, public benefit corporations, State or interstate commissions and utilities relating to atomic energy or ionizing radiation.

NEW YORK (continued)

AB-5857 — Environmental Pollution — vetoed 5/26/69

The Water Resources Commission would have been authorized to adopt and enforce rules and regulations governing the discharge of heated water or radioactive waste into waters of State, and would have authorized the establishment of standards of quality and purity.

AB-6048 — Environmental Pollution — died in Senate

A power company licensed to discharge radioactive wastes would have been prohibited from discharging at concentrations greater than one-tenth of the present limits established in Title 10, Part 20, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

AB-6050 — Environmental Pollution — died in Senate

An electric corporation engaging in the manufacture of electricity which may result in radiological pollution of waters would have been prohibited from construction of a steam-electric plant or other commitment for expenditure therefor without presenting evidence that it had received a permit for discharge of waste products into waters and had received a permit for use of such nuclear fuel.

AB-6215 — X rays — died in House

Chiropractors would have been authorized to use X rays for purposes of chiropractic analysis and diagnosis only.

SB-608 — Nuclear Energy Development — pending in Senate

The jurisdiction, supervision, powers, and duties of the Public Service Commission would be extended to the Atomic and Space Development Authority and Power Authority of the State.

SB-702 — X rays — vetoed 5/22/69

X rays of a party would have been admissible as evidence in personal injury action, if there were photographically inscribed on the X ray, the name and age of injured party, and certain other stated information.

NEW YORK (continued)

SB-1114 — X-ray Sales Tax — pending in Senate

Medical, diagnostic, and therapeutic X-ray equipment, including X-ray film, purchased by a radiologist would be exempted from sales tax.

SB-2828 — X rays — pending in Senate

Upon payment of charges, ownership of X-ray plates would pass to the patient and be surrendered to him on demand.

SB-4325 — Nuclear Energy Development — pending in Senate

The maximum aggregate principal amount of bonds and notes which may be issued by the State Atomic Research and Development Authority would be fixed at $30,000,000.

SB-4326 — Nuclear Energy Development — pending in Senate

The Public Authorities Law would be amended to require that any contractural agreement between the State Atomic and Space Development Authority and the State Power Authority be subject to approval of the legislature.

SB-4329 — Nuclear Energy Development — vetoed 5/26/69

The construction or operation of a nuclear generating facility would have been prohibited unless the site was first approved and a certificate of approval issued by the Public Service Commission and a permit permitting thermal discharge to waters of the State was issued by the Health Department.

SB-4476 — Nonionizing Radiation Control — died in Senate

The Public Health Law would have been amended to allow the Health Department to supervise and regulate public health aspects of ionizing and nonionizing electromagnetic radiation.

SB-4492 — Nuclear Energy Development — pending in Senate

A legislative council on atomic energy would be established to study activities of persons, public authorities, public benefit corporations,

NEW YORK (continued)

State or interstate commissions and utilities relating to atomic energy or ionizing radiation.

SB-4560 — Environmental Pollution — vetoed 5/26/69

An electric corporation engaging in the manufacture or production of electricity which may result in radiological or thermal pollution of waters of State would have been prohibited to operate.

SB-4585 — Environmental Pollution — died in Senate

The Water Resources Commission would have been authorized to adopt and enforce rules and regulations governing the discharge of heated water or radioactive waste into waters of the State.

SB-4656 — Nuclear Energy Development — pending in Senate

The reference to the Public Authority and Public Benefit Corporation would be struck from the provisions requiring a person intending to construct a nuclear steam-electric generating facility to file environmental feasibility report with the department concurrently with filing of preliminary safety analysis report.

SB-4814 — Environmental Pollution — pending in Senate

A power company licensed to discharge radioactive wastes into waters would be prohibited from discharging at concentrations greater than 50 percent of those set forth as estimates in preliminary safety analysis reports.

OKLAHOMA

Note: Bills not disposed of at odd-year sessions may be brought up for consideration at even-year sessions.

HB-1368 — X rays — pending in House

The State Board of Health or the State Department of Health would not have the power to license diagnostic X-ray machines.

OREGON

HB-1695 Nuclear Energy Development died in Senate

A 9-member Nuclear Energy Council would have been created to facilitate coordination of beneficial development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the State.

HB-1832 Nuclear Energy Development tabled

The construction of nuclear power plants would be prohibited on prime agricultural land, and would require the district attorney to bring appropriate action to compel compliance with the act.

SB-370 Nuclear Energy Development died in Senate

A 17-member State Nuclear Power Safety Board would have been created to investigate applications for the construction, installation, or importation of nuclear power plants into the State.

SB-423 Nonionizing Radiation Control died in Senate

The provisions on radiation sources would have been amended by including electromagnetic radiation as well as sonic, ultrasonic, or infrasonic waves emitted from electronic products in the definition of radiation.

PENNSYLVANIA

SB-1692 Radioactive Materials died in House

Persons would have been penalized for stealing nuclear materials and knowingly receiving or buying such materials.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Note: Odd-year introductions that are not finally disposed of retain their status in the succeeding even-year session.

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

HB-1119 — Workmen's Compensation — died in House

Ionizing radiation injury would be covered under Workmen's Compensation.

HB-1449 — Radiation Council — died in Senate

The Radiation Control Act would be amended so as to further provide for terms and membership of the Technical Advisory Radiation Control Council.

TEXAS

HB-928 — X rays — died in House

Article 4590f, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, relating to calibration of sources of X rays would have been amended to require annual calibration of all sources of X rays.

SB-400 — X rays — died in Senate

Article 3737e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, would have been amended to admit as evidence certain records and certain X rays upon affidavit.

UTAH

HJR-20 — Nuclear Energy Development — killed in Senate

The President and the Atomic Energy Commission would have been memorialized to take all actions to prevent further contamination by nuclear fallout.

SB-235 — Western Interstate Nuclear Compact — killed in House

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact would have been adopted.

VERMONT

Note: Bills not disposed of at the 1969 session will carry over into the 1970 legislative session.

HB-105 Nuclear Energy Development pending in House

A permit from the Public Service Board would be required for construction and operation of nuclear generating plants.

HB-117 Nuclear Energy Development pending in House

Legislative approval would be required for construction of nuclear power plants.

WASHINGTON

HB-373 Western Interstate Nuclear Compact died in House

The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact would have been adopted.

SB-328 Radiation Council died in Senate

An advisory council on nuclear energy and radiation would have been created to review and evaluate policies and programs of the State relating to ionizing radiation, and to make recommendations to the Governor on matters relating to development, utilization and regulation of sources of ionizing radiation.

WISCONSIN

AJR-26 Midwest Nuclear Compact died in Senate

A study of the Midwest Nuclear Compact would have been made by the Legislative Council's Nuclear Facilities Committee.

WISCONSIN (continued)

AB-523 Radioactive Materials died in House

The licensing of radioactive materials, devices, and equipment utilizing radioactive materials would have been provided for in this bill.

TABLES

Table 1. States with Enabling Acts for Ionizing Radiation Protection

January 1, 1970

State	Act/Year	Effective Date of Act	Agency or Remarks*
Alabama	Act 582/63	9/16/63	
Alaska	Ch. 66/57	3/18/57	
Arizona	Ch. 30/64	7/15/64	Arizona AEC
Arkansas	Act 8/61	12/20/61	
California	Ch. 1711/61	7/1/62	
Colorado	Ch. 156/57 SB-231/65 as amended by SB 108 as amended by SB 1	3/13/57 4/23/65 6/1/67 7/1/68	
Connecticut	Pub. Act 550/67	6/20/67	
Delaware	Ch. 74	4/26/68	
Florida	Ch. 290/61	2/21/62	
Georgia	Act 936/64 as amended by HB 864 as amended by HB 1586	7/1/64 4/3/68 4/8/68	
Hawaii	Ch. 18/51	5/2/51	
Idaho	Ch. 243/61	5/2/61	
Illinois	SB-515/59, as amended by SB-756/63	8/16/63	
Indiana	Ch. 77/59 as amended by Ch. 116/61	3/4/61	

*Unless otherwise specified, statutes designate the State Health Department as the agency responsible for radiation protection with the authority to adopt regulations.

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State	Act/Year	Effective Date of Act	Agency or Remarks*
Kansas	Ch. 290/63	7/1/63	
Kentucky	Sec. 152.120(1A), 152.125, & 152.190, Ky, Rev. Stat., as amended by SB-284/60	3/25/60	
Louisiana	Act 84/62 as amended by HB 1165	8/1/62 7/31/68	Louisiana Board of Nuclear Energy
Maine	Ch. 403/61	3/2/62	
Maryland	Art. 43, as amended by Ch. 88/60 as amended by SB 93	6/1/60 6/1/68	
Massachusetts	Ch. 633/60 Ch. 224/61 SB 1148	11/28/60 6/12/61 10/9/68	Mass. Dept. of Labor and Industries
Minnesota	Ch. 361/57	4/11/57	
Mississippi	HB 499/64	4/24/64	
Missouri	SB 322/63	10/13/63	
Montana	HB 245/67	7/1/67	
Nebraska	LB 19/63	10/19/63	
Nevada	AB 495/63	7/1/63	
New Hampshire	HB 597/63	7/2/63	
New Jersey	Ch. 116/58	7/8/58	
New Mexico	Ch. 185/59	6/12/59	

State	Act/Year	Effective Date of Act	Agency or Remarks*
New York	Sec. 201 and 255 P.H. Law, as amended by Ch. 628/60 and SB 4570/66	4/18/60 5/23/66	
North Carolina	Ch. 104-C, Gen. Stat., as amended by HB 34/63	6/26/63	
North Dakota	SB 202/65 Ch. 446/65	7/1/65 7/1/65	N. D. Water Conservation Commission
Ohio	HB 410/59	11/4/59	
Oklahoma	SB 26/63 as amended by HB 678/63 HB 1020	7/1/63 6/18/63 4/22/68	
Oregon	Ch. 664/61	8/9/61	
Pennsylvania	Act 578/65 as amended by SB 320	1/28/66 9/30/68	
Puerto Rico	Act 79/65 as amended by HB 462	7/1/65 3/26/67	
South Carolina	Act 302/67	5/1/67	
South Dakota	SB 102/67	7/1/67	
Tennessee	Ch. 66/59	7/1/59	
Texas	Ch. 72/61	4/17/61	
Utah	HB 137/67	5/9/67	
Vermont	HB 59/67	7/1/67	
Virginia	Ch. 158/64 Ch. 314/68	3/3/67 6/28/68	

State	Act/Year	Effective Date of Act	Agency or Remarks*
Washington	Ch. 207/61 as amended by SB 15/65	6/30/61 8/6/65	
Wisconsin	Ch. 325/63, as amended by Ch. 459/63	9/25/63 1/4/64	
Wyoming	Ch. 153/55	2/19/55	Registration Statute

Table 2. States with Specific Statutes for Control of Nonionizing Radiation

January 1, 1970

State	All Electromagnetic Radiation	Lasers Only	Effective Date
Alaska	HB 267		7/26/69
Arkansas	HB 328		8/7/69
Illinois		SB 984	8/11/67
Louisiana	HB 1165		7/31/68
Massachusetts		SB 1148	10/9/68
Mississippi*			
New York	HB 6393		4/27/69
Oklahoma	HB 1405		4/14/69
Pennsylvania		Ch. 4 Art. 436	9/1/68

*Attorney General has ruled that the present Radiation Control Act provides authority to control nonionizing radiation.

Table 3. States with Specific Statutes for Control of Radiologic Technology

January 1, 1970

State	All Users	Technologist Only	Effective Date
California	SB 1056		11/10/69
New Jersey		AB 660	12/6/68
New York		SB 1313	7/1/64
Puerto Rico		Act 78	9/23/63

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
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AUG 3 1970

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